

Lincolnshire, and Charles early showed a bent for the medical profession. At King's he soon made his mark, his marvellous powers of memory enabling him without effort to take a high place in the class lists. He had, moreover, much originality and force of mind, and an intense hatred of humbug in all its forms. His outspoken sentiments, indeed, sometimes disconcerted his friends, and he was a most formidable antagonist in argument. His earliest medical work was a prize essay on *Clinical Thermometry*, written in 1866, when the subject was still in its infancy; and in this he embodied much original observation gathered when House-Physician to King's College Hospital. His brilliant successes in the London University examinations, culminating in the gold medal at the M.D. degree, placed him conspicuously in the first rank of rising physicians, and there is little doubt but that he would have taken a distinguished place amongst metropolitan teachers and consultants had he not been allured by what he considered the more exactly scientific attractions of the public health service. Of the value of his work in this department of the profession your readers will have testimony from those more conversant with it than myself, but I am glad to be allowed to record my recollections of his sterling worth as a firm friend and a typically honest man.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Dr. Emile Demange, Professor of Forensic Medicine in the Medical Faculty of Nancy; Dr. Ludwig Liersch of Cottbus, well known in Germany by his writings on medico-historical and anthropological subjects, aged 74; Dr. Vorster, Medical Director of the Stephansfeld Lunatic Asylum, near Strassburg, as the result of an injury inflicted by a patient; Dr. John Milton Duff, of Pittsburg, Clinical Professor of Gynecology in the West Penn Medical College and President of the Section of Obstetricians and Gynecologists at the meeting of the American Medical Association held at Pittsburg; Dr. Carlo de Vincentiis, Professor of Ophthalmology in the University of Naples, and author of numerous contributions to the literature of his special province of surgery, in the 55th year of his age; Dr. Ralph Nelson Isham, one of the founders of Lind University, now the North-Western University Medical School of Chicago, in which he was for many years professor of surgical anatomy, operative surgery, and surgery, aged 73; Dr. Thomas Murray Drysdale, one of the founders of the American Gynaecological Society, twice President of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, and Consulting Gynaecologist to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital of that city, aged 72; Dr. F. Savary Pearce, Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, author of a *Practical Treatise on Nervous Diseases*, aged 36; Dr. H. Downer Ingraham, sometime Professor of Practice of Medicine in the University of Buffalo, aged 62; Dr. F. C. Leber, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, aged 70; Dr. E. Galliard Mason, for a number of years editor of *Galliard's Medical Journal*, and Vice-President of the New York County Medical Society, aged 39; Dr. L. de Reynier, of La Coudre, near Neuenburg, the oldest medical practitioner of Switzerland, aged 95; Dr. Le Roy des Barres, of Saint Denis (Seine), author of work on *Anthrax, Arsenical Poisoning, Typhoid Fever, and Tetanus*; Dr. Frederick C. Schaefer, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School and Surgeon-in-Chief to St. Hedwig's Hospital in that city, aged 55; and Dr. Ladislas Niemilowicz, Professor of Forensic Medicine in the University of Lemberg, aged 41.

The funeral of Mr. TRIMMER took place on Thursday, June 23rd, at Putney Old Cemetery. There were present: Mrs. Trimmer, attended by her sisters; Colonel Augustus Trimmer, brother of the deceased; Dr. Clarence Cooper, cousin of the deceased; Mr. Francis Fowke, Mr. F. G. Hallett, Mr. V. G. Plarr, Dr. Andrew Duncan, and Mr. Alban Doran.

The Russian Society for the Cure of Consumptives recently held its first meeting at St. Petersburg. The Society has a membership of 200, but its funds are still quite insufficient for the work which it has undertaken.

The well-known Russian author, Anton Tchecoff, who is a member of the medical profession, volunteered for service as a medical officer at the front, but has been disabled by illness.

ROYAL NAVY AND ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

PARKES MEMORIAL PRIZE.

The triennial award of this prize, consisting of 75 guineas and a bronze medal, has been made to Major R. Caldwell, R.A.M.C., for the best essay sent in upon "The prevention of disease amongst armies engaged in active operations in the field, with special reference to the sanitary organization of a field force." The essays submitted by Majors E. C. Freeman and F. Smith, D.S.O., of the Royal Army Medical Corps, were highly commended by the assessors.

The subject of the next prize is "On the sanitary requirements of naval and military units in peace and war, with suggestions for complete schemes of sanitary organization suitable for both the navy and army." The competition is open to officers of the Naval, Army, and Indian Medical Services. Essays should be submitted to the Secretary of the Parkes Memorial Fund, Royal Army Medical College, Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C., on or before December 31st, 1906.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The transfer to the temporary half-pay list of Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Mawson, of the Bengal Establishment, has received the approval of the King, June 1st. Lieutenant-Colonel Mawson joined the department as Assistant-Surgeon, March 31st, 1876, and was made Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel twenty years thereafter. He was in the Afghan war of 1878-80, being present at the capture of Ali Musjid, the battle of Charasiah, and the operations at and around Kabul in December, 1879 (mentioned in dispatches, medal with three clasps). He was also with the Tochi force in the campaign on the North-West Frontier of India in 1897-8 (medal with clasp), and with the Waziristan expedition in 1901-2 (mentioned in dispatches).

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Honorary Surgeons to the Governor-General of India, from May 1st: Surgeon-General Sir B. FRANKLIN, K.C.I.E., Director-General Indian Medical Service; Surgeon-General D. SINCLAIR, C.S.I., M.B., Madras; Colonel S. H. BROWN, M.D., C.I.E., Bengal; Colonel J. T. B. BOOKEY, C.B., Bengal; Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. PERRY, Bengal; Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. HENDERSON, Bombay.

Captain HUGH MYDDELTON MOORE, Bombay Establishment, died at Bombay, of plague, on June 3rd. He joined the department as Surgeon-Lieutenant, July 28th, 1897, and was made Surgeon-Captain, July 28th, 1897. He had nearly completed his 36th year.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. BENSON, M.B., Madras Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Madras District.

Surgeon-General WILLIAM THOM, late of the Bombay Establishment, died in London on June 14th, aged 85. He entered as Assistant-Surgeon, January 5th, 1841, becoming Surgeon-General on retirement, February 28th, 1874.

PAY, PROSPECTS, AND WORK.

TWO UNDECEIVED write: "Sardam," in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of April 9th, only mentions a few of the disadvantages of the I.M.S. as compared with the R.A.M.C.

1. As regards I.M.S. civil pay, the figures are generally nearer those given in the first column by "Sardam" than the second. It is not generally known that on entering the Civil Department a medical officer's pay is reduced by Rs. 100 for the first three years, and after that by Rs. 50, nor that the stations one is sent to are much worse than most of those for native troops, and that these latter compare very unfavourably with those occupied by British troops where R.A.M.C. officers serve.

2. In the I.M.S. regimental subscriptions amounting to from 2 to 5 per cent. are deducted from one's pay.

3. When comparing R.A.M.C. and I.M.S. rates of pay, one should not lose sight of the fact that it is practically necessary for one's health to take a year's furlough to England in every five years. This has to be done at one's own expense (for a bachelor at least Rs. 1,200 second class). The furlough pay the military I.M.S. officer draws out of India is barely sufficient for a bachelor's maintenance and quite insufficient for a married man. In this connexion it should be noted that a subaltern in the Indian army (age about 25) gets the same furlough pay as a junior major I.M.S. (age above 37).

4. In the cavalry, when marching from one station to another, medical officers are not allowed transport by rail for their families or baggage. In the infantry, in which a charger is practically necessary, neither horse allowance nor carriage by rail for a horse when transferred is allowed.

5. The original idea in fining officers for obtaining civil employment involving more professional and congenial work was that they could largely increase their incomes by private practice. This is an old delusion. In only 5 to 10 per cent. of the civil appointments is any remunerative practice open to civil surgeons, this being the result of the presence of numerous local medical practitioners in all fair-sized towns.

6. Last but not least, the wretched inadequacy of the medical and surgical equipment—nearly all out-of-date—allowed to native troops hospitals and about 80 or 90 per cent. of the civil hospitals in the country, requires notice. The necessity of such surgical appliances as kettles (or substitutes for them), stoves for boiling water, sterilizers, Hagedorn's or any other needle holder of modern pattern, etc., is obvious, though, in the case of some of these articles, it was not so evident to the (R.A.M.C.) members of the Hospital Stores Committee who, in 1900, signed a report on the shortcomings of military hospitals in India. In justice, however, to these officers it should be stated that they recommended the supply of some of these articles and of Murphy's

buttons to the head quarters of military districts as "district loan equipment," so that, when urgently required for out-stations, they can be applied for and obtained, if not required at head quarters, after a delay of two to six or more days! A fact that is characteristic of the very defective state of native military hospitals in times of peace is that not a single operation theatre has yet been provided for them in the whole of India. Field hospitals, also, it is well known, are no better equipped. Though in the China expedition of 1900-1 the state of these was found to be extremely defective and unworthy of a civilized country, nothing has, up to now, been done to remedy it. The field medical and surgical equipment of the Japs and of all the European Powers who sent armed forces to China in 1900 was acknowledged by our medical officers to be much superior to ours. It will be seen from the list of drugs supplied to native military hospitals that a considerable number, many of them frequently used, have been abolished on the recommendation of the 1900 Hospital Stores Committee. To make up for this loss, they recommend that the purchasing allowance of medical officers be increased. This has been done by altering the monthly allowance for local purchase of drugs from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2½. The following is a copy of the paragraph in which they make their recommendation:

Report of the Hospital Stores Committee (1900), paragraph 168.

To enable executive medical officers to make the purchases mentioned in the last paragraph, it will be necessary to increase their present purchasing powers. They are now authorized to meet any emergent circumstances by purchasing when practicable the medicines required up to a limit of five rupees for each purchase, and up to an annual limit of fifty rupees for each hospital (Army Regulations, India, Vol. VI., paragraph 918). Fifty rupees a year is assigned to hospitals, irrespective of size. The Committee think that the increased allowance which will be required, if the proposed cutting down of the authorized list of medicines is carried out, should be arranged on a sliding scale, according to the number of beds authorized for each hospital. The scale proposed is:

Size of Hospital.	Purchase Limit.	Annual Limit.
Up to 50 beds ...	Rs. 2½	Rs. 25
Over 50 and up to 100 beds ...	Rs. 5	Rs. 50
" 100 " 200 " ...	Rs. 10	Rs. 100
" 200 " 300 " ...	Rs. 15	Rs. 150

and so on, rising five rupees (6s. 8d.) in the purchase limit, and fifty rupees (£3 6s. 8d.) in the annual limit for every additional 100 beds or part thereof.

7. From the foregoing remarks intending candidates for the Indian Medical Service ought to realize that only by exceptional good fortune can they expect to obtain creditable or remunerative employment in the Service, and then only when they have attained to seniority in the Civil Department.

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

JAMES J. MARSH, M.D., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., is appointed Surgeon, and is attached to the London Division, June 27th.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS (VOLUNTEERS).

LIEUTENANT E. B. DOWSETT, the Woolwich Companies, to be Captain, June 18th.

WILLIAM C. MURRAY, M.B., to be Lieutenant in the Argyll and Sutherland Bearer Company, June 25th.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY (VOLUNTEERS).

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT J. S. MILNE, M.B., 4th Durham, to be Surgeon-Captain, June 25th.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (VOLUNTEERS).

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT F. S. EDWARDS, East London (Tower Hamlets), to be Surgeon-Captain, June 25th.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT J. S. HUDSON, 13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster), to be Surgeon-Captain, June 25th.

Surgeon-Lieutenant F. N. GUNNING, 2nd Volunteer Battalion the Northumberland Fusiliers, is borne as supernumerary whilst commanding the Tyne Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Company, June 25th.

Lieutenant J. A. C. ROY, 2nd Volunteer Battalion the Lancashire Fusiliers, resigns his commission, and is appointed Surgeon-Lieutenant, June 25th.

EVAN J. T. JONES, M.D., to be Surgeon-Lieutenant in the 3rd Volunteer Battalion the Welsh Regiment, June 25th.

Surgeon-Lieutenant V. GRAHAM, 2nd Volunteer Battalion the York and Lancaster Regiment, to be Surgeon-Captain, June 25th.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

The following announcement is substituted for that which appeared in the *London Gazette* of June 3rd: ALEXANDER G. LOVETT-CAMPBELL, M.B., to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, May 28th.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Degrees.—At the Congregation on June 21st—the last of the academic year—the following medical and surgical degrees were conferred:—*M.D.*: S. Squire Sprigge, Caius. *M.B.*: J. E. Pellow, St. John's; E. A. Beck, Clare; W. H. Hills, Pembroke; J. S. Cooper, Jesus; G. S. Colt, Sidney Sussex; J. B. Dunlop, Sidney Sussex; A. R. Brailey, Downing. *B.C.*: A. W. D. Coventon, W. L. Cripps, H. M. Davies, E. Harrison, and R. H. Robbins, Trinity; D. H. Fraser, Caius; J. S. Cooper, J. Goss, and B. H. Stewart, Jesus; R. A. Clapham and R. O. Lee, Emmanuel; G. H. Colt and J. B. Dunlop, Sidney Sussex.

During the academic year the degree of *M.D.* had been conferred on 19 candidates, *M.C.* on 3, *M.B.* on 72, and *B.C.* on 80.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Distribution of Prizes.—There was a large attendance at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School on June 24th on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the successful students by Sir Thomas Barlow, whose interesting address will be found printed in full in this number of the *JOURNAL* (p. 1). The medallists were as follows: In practical medicine, the Mead Medal was gained by K. Takaki; the Wainwright Prize and the Seymour-Graves-Toller Prize by A. G. Gibson; in surgery and surgical anatomy, H. A. Kisch secured the Cheselden Medal; in anatomical and physiological research, the Grainger Testimonial Prize was won by A. E. Boycott; for reports of surgical cases, H. R. Dean received the Solly Medal and prize; and for general proficiency and good conduct H. Takaki was awarded the Treasurer's Gold Medal. The Treasurer of the Hospital, Mr. J. G. Wainwright made some remarks on the progress of the Medical School, and he was also able to announce that the new Nurses' Home, designed to accommodate 185 nurses, would soon be ready for occupation. Accommodation for 32 children had been secured by means of the addition of two children's wards to the hospital. In regard to the out-patients' department more space was required, and he expressed the hope that before they met together again for another distribution of prizes the governors would have had submitted to them a scheme to provide increased accommodation.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Lord Chief Justice of England presented the prizes to the successful students of St. Mary's Hospital Medical School on June 29th. The open scholarship in Natural Science, £145, was taken by G. E. Oates; J. E. L. Johnston and D. W. Daniels each received an open scholarship of £78 15s., and H. L. Barker was awarded one for £52 10s.; two University scholarships of the value of £63 were gained by E. Beaton and W. A. E. Dobbin.

Lord Alverstone, in addressing the students, said he was proud to know that the medical students of the present day brought to the prosecution of their studies, a determination that they would be worthy of their profession and conduct themselves as gentlemen; there was no profession in which gentlemanly feeling and high principles of honour were more essential; further, there was no profession which brought out more and proved more the good qualities of a man, provided it was approached and laboured in with energy and with the determination to do the best that was possible in any difficulties that might occur in the course of practice. Referring to the daily work of a medical man, Lord Alverstone observed that he must rely to a large extent on his own powers of diagnosis and his own judgement in regard to treatment, but the one thing of all others that was most necessary for the proper discharge of his duty was the possession of the power of concentrating his mind on the particular case before him. If a medical man were content to proceed in his work with superficial knowledge, if he were satisfied with simply getting along somehow, trusting to avoid mistakes which could be readily discovered, that man was not likely to achieve any great success. It was because the course of studies the medical schools offered and the principles on which students were advised to carry on their studies inculcated the absolute necessity of thorough work that he was able to congratulate students of medicine on having entered their profession. Concentration of the mind on the particular problem presented for consideration would not prevent the observation of interesting facts worthy of investigation on some future occasion. In that way concentration of mind would not be in any way inconsistent with practising powers of observation. In regard to athletics, Lord Alverstone said that he spoke as one who had always advocated active healthy exercise for young men; but he had always contended that athletics ought not to be made the aim and object of life, but should be regarded merely as the means of securing health so that a man should be able to do his life's work better.

After Lord Alverstone had received a cordial vote of thanks, the company adjourned for the inspection of the wards of the hospital and the laboratories of the medical school.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

The following candidates have passed the final examination:

M.B., C.M. (Old Regulations).—H. C. Gibson, G. Munro.
M.B., Ch.B. (New Regulations).—R. G. W. Adams, D. I. Anderson, W. W. Anderson, J. W. H. Babington, R. B. Barnettson, W. P. Beattie, D. Bell, L. H. I. Bell, J. Bentley, A. R. Berrie, J. M. Beyer, A. S. L. Biggart, D. W. Boswell, F. T. Bowerbank, D. Brown, W. S. M. Brown, H. C. Buckley, V. T. Carruthers, Mildred M. L. Cathels, R. A. Chambers, D. M. C. Church, G. S. Clark, A. C. Coullie, T. E. Coulson, G. Cunningham, M.A., J. M. Dewar, R. Donaldson, M.A., A. M. Dryden, T. H. Easton, C. G. Edmonstone, E. J. Elliott, N. C. Fische, J. M. R. Flament (with distinction), W. H. Forsyth, L. Fourie, A. N. Fraser, W. J. Fraser (with distinction), F. H. Gibson, A. G. Glass, M.A., A. M. Gloag, H. V. Goldstein, J. P. Gordon, J. M. Graham, W. W. Greer, E. J. Griffiths, T. M. Guthrie, F. A. Harry, E. Henderson, M.A. (with distinction), A. W. Hogg, G. S. Husband, K. U. A. Inniss, J. Jardine, S. A. Johnstone, J. Kirk, G. F. S. Landon, S. W. S. Leary, A. J. Lewis, J. Lochhead, M.A., B.Sc. (with distinction), C. D. Lochraue, J. B. Lockertie, Isabella Logie, A. D. McCallum, H. McCallman, M.A., W. McConaghy, J. P. McGowan, M.A., H. R. Macintyre (with distinction), N. D. Mackay, B.Sc., R. J. Mackessack, M.A., Amy M. Mackintosh, Elspeth M. Macmillan, A. MacRae, M.A., A. Malseed, M. M. Mamourian, D. P. Marais, Aimee E. Mills, M.A., B.Sc., L. S. Milne (with distinction), G. I. Moriarty, T. B. Mout, W. W. Munby, D. S. Murray, A. Oliver, C. D. O'Neale, A. Pampellonne, W. J. Patterson, W. Patten, B. Pickering, Florence M. S. Price, Labhu Ram, C. Reece, A. E. C. Rees, B.A., H. S. Reid, C. H. G. Ritter, Margaret H. Robertson, W. J. D. Robertson, J. Robinson, B.Sc., Sheila M. Ross, C. S. Ryles, J. Saffley, J. G. B. Shand, J. I. Shepherd, M.A., F. R. Sinton, C. J. Smith, G. M. Smith, W. A. W. Smith, P. Steel, F. H. Stewart, M.A., B.Sc., H. A. Stewart, A. C. Strain, K. A. M. Stuart, S. H. S. Taylor, B.A., H. M. Thompson, R. S. E. Todd, M.A., B.Sc., G. H. Ussher, R. M. Walker, R. W. L. Wallace, R. H. Watt, J. H. D. Webster, D. P. D. Wilkie, F. A. Wille, W. B. Wishart, A. C. T. Woodward, C. H. Wright, B.A., T. Wright, Margaret C. W. Young, M.A.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

INCORPORATION OF OWENS COLLEGE IN THE UNIVERSITY.

The Royal assent has been given to the Bill entitled *Victoria University*